

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

Harper's Monthly. An elegantly illustrated article on "Silver and Silver-plate" contains the following interesting paragraphs:—

Silver is an admirable product of nature. In London once a grain of silver was beaten out so that the flattened ninety-eight square inches. This experiment proved that silver is more malleable than gold, for a grain of gold has never been spread over more than seventy-five square inches. Eleven hundred of those films of silver had been laid one upon another, they would have formed a sheet about as thick as the paper upon which these words are printed. If it had been required to form a film of them one inch high, about three hundred and twenty leaves would have been necessary. Now three hundred and twenty thousand sheets of good thick printing-paper would make a stack as high as an ordinary church steeple. If we desired to make a pile of those thinnest leaves of silver as high as that we should require four or five hundred millions of them. It was the opinion of those who conducted this experiment, that even these inconceivably thin silvery films could be beaten out still thinner if more delicate means could be devised for doing the work, for when placed upon the flat lever pulls five thousand pounds upon the bar to be tested. It has been found that an inch bar of cast lead breaks at 860 pounds, while the same thickness of oak wood will sustain before breaking 17,500 pounds, and locust 20,000 pounds. An inch bar of cast gold will sustain twenty-two thousand pounds, but a similar bar of cast silver will not break until it has been subjected to a strain of forty-one thousand five hundred pounds. Thus silver is not greatly inferior in strength to the best cast iron, an inch bar of which sustains 55,000 pounds. The best wrought iron, however, will support a weight of eighty-four thousand pounds; and steel has been made of such astonishing tenacity that an inch bar of it has lifted one hundred and fifty thousand pounds before breaking. It is a curious thing, however, that a mixture of two metals is stronger than either of its ingredients; and here gold has a slight advantage over silver. An inch bar composed of five ounces of silver and one ounce of copper breaks at forty-eight thousand five hundred pounds; but one made of the same proportions of gold and copper will hold until a fifty thousand pound pull is brought to bear upon it. Of the eight metals now ranked as precious, namely, gold, silver, platinum, iridium, rhodium, palladium, ruthenium and osmium, each possesses some quality or qualities which renders it uniquely valuable for some purposes; but silver is the one which unites in itself the greatest number of useful properties with very great beauty.

All the billion and coin of Wall street is carried about the streets in common operators, precisely such as are used in carrying ordinary merchandise. For twenty-two years past one carman, John C. Barkley, best known in the street as "Honest John," whose three carts stand at the busy corner of Wall and Broad streets, has done the carting for the billion dealers and bankers of the city, any of whom would trust him in their vaults with treasure uncounted. Tall, robust, and ruddy, Honest John has in his countenance precisely the expression which we should expect to see in the face of one who for so many years has borne so honorable a name. He began in the street twenty-seven years ago, and, after his fifth year, he became the established carman of the coin and bullion men. It is his carts that go to and the California steamers and convey their kegs of gold to the vaults to which they are consigned. His carts assist to restore the financial balance between the two continents by conveying gold to and from the Canal steamers in Jersey City. He had occasionally carried for short distances, down hill, a million dollars in gold, which weighs two tons; but his opinion is that seven hundred thousand dollars is about as much as a humane man will ever permit his horse to draw over these rough pavements for any considerable distance. On a busy day he will have as many as twenty loads of precious metals. A load of gold, when it goes across the town, is usually accompanied by a clerk of the house to which it belongs; but it often happens that honest John is quite alone when he has so much of the cart as a horse can draw. For such service he gets higher compensation than when he carries an office-desk or a load of printing-paper; and, indeed, he has the air of a man who could show a little gold and silver of his own if there were occasion.

In the "Last Years of Kosciuszko" we find the following description of the closing hours of the great Polish hero:— Filled with forebodings of his approaching end, he also took that step which excited the admiration of all Europe, and by which he once more manifested the humane and enlightened spirit which animated him—he freed all his serfs on his estate of Siechnowice. The memorable instrument, which was signed on the 24th of April, 1817, declared serfs belonging to the above-named estate to be free citizens and proprietors of the soil which they had hitherto cultivated, and provided, also, that they should henceforth not pay any more taxes, money, kind, or labor, to the lords of the manor. It is the same time he bequeathed this estate to his niece, Catherine Batkova and her children.

In the fall of the same year a malignant epidemic of a typhoid character, probably brought on by the preceding famine, broke out at Solesne. It was to become fatal to the old General too. On the first of October the first symptoms of the disease made their appearance. With the ailment peculiar to him he made at once his will. The larger portion of his considerable fortune he bequeathed to the Zeltner family, and made, of course, the most liberal provision for his beloved Emily. The poor, the orphan asylum, and several other charitable institutions were remembered with his usual munificence; and he, moreover, handed a large sum in cash to his friend Anlet, a lawyer, for distribution among persons in straitened circumstances. He declared most emphatically that his funeral should be as simple as possible; but he wished that six poor men should carry his coffin to the grave. After making these dispositions Kosciuszko, heaving a sigh of relief, laid down his pen and exclaimed, "Now I am at ease again!" Although the symptoms of his disease seemed not to justify any serious apprehensions, and his intellect remained clear and unimpaired to the last, it was his firm conviction that he would die. He conversed calmly with his friend Zeltner, who scarcely left his bedside, on his part and on the future of Poland—a subject which engrossed his attention to the last.

Solemn and deeply affecting was the moment when Kosciuszko took leave of Zeltner and his family. All knelt down at the bedside of the beloved sufferer; he gave his blessing and addressed a word of love and consolation to each of them. Then, in accordance with the old custom, he caused his sword to be handed to him, gazed at it mournfully for a few moments, and laid it down by his side as if to be sent to the custody of his ashes. On the 15th of October, toward nightfall, his strength was rapidly decreasing, and all felt that the end was close at hand. All at once he raised himself up with a last spasmodic effort, held out his hands to Mr. and Madame Zeltner, greeted his Emily with a sweet smile, and, heaving a gentle sigh, sank back. He was dead.

A post-mortem examination took place next day, and the remains were then embalmed. The body was covered all over with the traces of his wounds; several deep scars adorned his breast, and his arms were crossed with sabre strokes. When the corpse was undressed the undertaker found on his breast a white handkerchief, which he had worn there ever since his youth, and of the meaning of which few persons were aware. It was the last pledge which Louisia Sosnowska, daughter of the Marshal of Lithuania, had given to him, and which he had worn on his heart for forty years past as a precious relic of his pure and only love. Forty years ago, when the illustrious deceased had been but an obscure captain, he had wooed the young lady. But her haughty parents had scornfully rejected the poor young nobleman. An elopement was the consequence of this reply, and already the two lovers had escaped under cover of the night, and were close to the goal of their wishes when armed pursuers overtook them. Kosciuszko defended himself with lion-hearted courage, but he was overpowered and sank, severely wounded, to the ground. When placed upon the stretcher, he found all that he beloved was a handkerchief which she had dropped, and which was stained with his blood. He picked it up; it was the same handkerchief which was found after his death. It was on account of this unhappy love affair that the young officer quitted the Polish service and devoted his sword to the deliverance of the American colonies. He never forgot Louisia Sosnowska, and always rejected the advice of his friends to marry another lady. Louisia, on her part, became, several years afterwards, the wife of a distinguished Pole, but she always remained devoted in true friendship to her beloved Thaddeus.

From a clever article on "Woman's Work and Wages," we take the following:— There are now eight States of the Union in which the females are in excess of the males, to the number of 74,950, according to the latest census report (1850). Massachusetts alone has 35,970 more females than males; New York has an excess in the same direction of 11,032; while the little State of Connecticut has 7802 more females than males in her territory. But these figures represent the population of all ages from one year upward, and I find that the excess is confined entirely to middle-aged persons, and hence the above figures by no means represent the excess of women of the working age over the men of the same stage of life—say from 15 to 50 years of age. The males between the ages of 1 and 15 years and between 50 and 60 years, largely predominate in each of the eight States; the excess on the part of the women is wholly confined to the ages of 15 to 50. Thus in the State of New York, for instance, there are 38,783 more females than males between the ages of 15 and 50—three and a half times the whole excess in the State.

Still greater and more startling is the excess of females of what is usually considered the marriageable age, 15 to 30 years, over the men of marriageable age, 25 to 40. In New York there are 591,745 females aged from 15 to 30, against 458,908 males of from 25 to 40, showing an excess of 132,837 females. This proves conclusively that the marriageable young women of New York are in a bad way to get husbands; particularly so since it must also be borne in mind that there is a large number of men of marriageable age who will never marry.

The census reports, besides revealing that the excess of females is confined to those between 15 and 30, also show that this great excess is not to be found in the agricultural, but in the manufacturing districts and the large cities. If we apply the calculation as above to the large cities of the Northeast the result will be astounding. It would seem to indicate that in the city of New York alone, where the excess of women over men of all ages and colors is 21,050, there are actually about two hundred thousand more females over 15 and under 30 years of age than there are males over 25 and under 40. And taking the several cities which are commercially and socially a part of the metropolis, including all Manhattan Island, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken, the result shows that there are 300,000 more young women than men just in the prime of life, while there are really about 115,000 who cannot hope to obtain husbands of their own or any other age. Equally startling and painful facts, showing the same obstacles to marriage in England, have lately been published in the North British Review. It appears that the number of women who are obliged to remain single in England and Wales is consequence of the disproportion of the sexes is between three and four hundred thousand. The number of ladies who actually are single exceeds one million and a half, and of these twelve hundred and thirty thousand are in the bloom and prime of life.

I had occasion, some time since to visit several of the principal manufacturing establishments of New York city in search of statistics as regards the numbers of men employed, and the average wages received by them. Of course, I could arrive at the former only approximately; there is no positive data as to numbers to be obtained, but the aggregate is much larger than is generally supposed; certainly, the facts which I obtained astonished me. Taking the statements of a number of manufacturers largely employing women as the basis for calculation, I arrived at the conclusion that about 100,000 women were employed in other than domestic labor, and supported themselves, but this is evidently erroneous. And yet more than one manufacturer insisted that at least 50,000 more should be added to this; but as I am convinced they meant to include the thousands of women who do needle-work and plain sewing in such moments as they can snatch from domestic duties at home, I have left them out of this estimate. And, indeed, it is highly probable that many of this class are included in the estimates on which are based the calculation which shows that there are 100,000 women employed as manufacturers, etc. This can hardly be, for the total female population between the ages of 15 and 50 of New York and Kings counties, N. Y., and Hudson county, N. J., which contain the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, is only 339,797. It is probable that not more than one-fourth of these support themselves by other than domestic work. Of this number employers would not have included thought there were 40,000 seamstresses—not needle-women who ply the needle as a magic wand, and produce the most delicate and costly fabrics, but plain sewers

engaged in making clothing, etc., at wholly unremunerative rates. This estimate doubtless included the many who make this labor a secondary consideration of their lives. But I have no doubt that a very large proportion of the working-women of the city and country indeed are engaged in this unremunerative field, while dozens of better paying manufactures are avoided. There are probably 15,000 or 20,000 seamstresses in New York and its adjacent cities who might be employed in fields where the demand is greater, the pay better, and the work lighter, less confining, and far healthier.

By the last census of London, England, it appears there are 65,128 seamstresses and needle-women, of whom 43,928 are milliners and dress-makers.

TABLE OF WOMEN'S WAGES. Book-folders, 8¢ per week. Bookbinders, 10 " " Compositors, 10 " " Paper Collar Makers, 5 " " Needle-women, 9 " " Seamstresses, 4 1/2 " " Fur-trimmed Hats, 8 " " Envelope Makers, 7 " " Photograph Mounters, 8 " " Telegraph Operators, 12 " " Designers, 12 " " Saleswomen, 8 " " School Teachers, 12 " " Balliet Girls, 6 " "

In addition to these articles there is one, elegantly illustrated, entitled "Traveling in Siberia," and another illustrated article on "The Unwelcome Guests of Insects." The serial of "The Woman's Kingdom," by the author of "John Halifax," is continued.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY. THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, At Cape Island, N. J., situated by a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Cape, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER COMPANY. JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), on the Delaware and Atlantic Coast, leaving ARCH STREET at 7 A. M., and 4 P. M., returning, leaving Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. Light freights taken.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE DELAWARE AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE, leaving ARCH STREET at 7 A. M., and 4 P. M., returning, leaving Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. Light freights taken.

INTERNAL REVENUE. PRINCIPAL DEPT FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESTNUT STREET.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Is now open for the reception of Guests.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC. 1868. PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS, Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins, OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

W. F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES. THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE.

SEWING MACHINES. Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE of 15 years in the city of New York, has moved to South Eleventh Street, between Market and Chestnut.

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 1733 LODGE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

STEAMBOAT LINES. BRISTOL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL. FOR PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—The steamboat "LAKESIDE" leaves ARCH STREET WHARF, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Mott's Wharf, and White Horse, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SUNDAYS, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., returning, leaving Trenton at 7 A. M., and 4 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE EAST AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY.

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SHIPPING. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. The Atlantic Line under contract with the United States and Great Britain, for carrying U. S. Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:— CITY OF ANVER, on Saturday, August 23rd, at 10 A. M. CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesday, Sept. 8th, at 10 A. M. CITY OF LONDON, on Saturday, September 19th, at 10 A. M. CITY OF BOSTON, on Saturday, September 19th, at 10 A. M.

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a large quantity of NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to consume fuel so economically that it is a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly adapted for use in all cases where a large quantity of steam is required, and is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use.